

This report is produced by the OCHA Regional Office for West and Central Africa in Dakar in collaboration with humanitarian partners and is issued by OCHA Headquarters in New York. It covers the period from 29 May to 4 June 2012. The next report will be issued on or around 12 June.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- As of 4 June, the total number of Internally Displaced People (IDP) within Mali is estimated at 167,257. The number of Malian refugees registered in Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger is now 170,489. According to a statement by the Algerian government in March, at least 30,000 more are in Algeria.
- National assessments bring the total number of food-insecure people in Mali up to 4.6 million.
- With the start of the agricultural season 2012-2013 in mid-May, appropriate and timely support to farmers is urgently needed.
- In the regions of Mopti, Koulikoro and Kayes, WFP and its partners, have covered a total of 117.800 out of 233.400 targeted beneficiaries during the first phase of general food distribution.
- As of June 1st, UNICEF has reached nearly 70,000 beneficiaries with the supplies of Inter-Agency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK), Non Food Items (NFI) kits and Recreation Kits in response to the emergency. In addition UNICEF has delivered 11,401 cartons of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food.

II. Situation Overview

Recent political developments

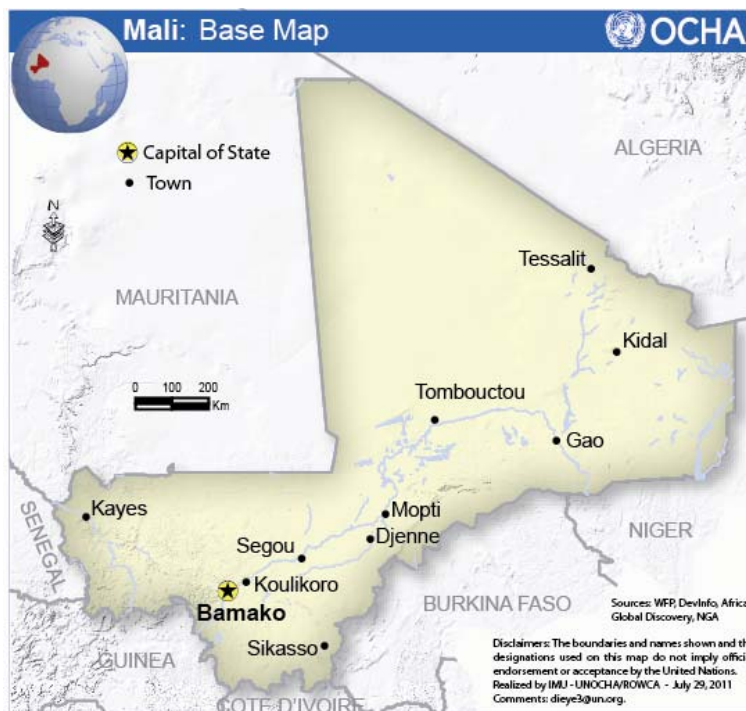
On 1 June, the National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad (MNLA) reportedly denounced an agreement signed on 26 May with the Islamist Ansar Dine group, following disagreements over the application of Islamic law. However, discussions between the two groups on a merger at the political and military level continued this week. In the meantime, the current Chairperson of African Union (AU), Benin's President Yayi Boni, called for the creation of a UN-backed force to intervene in Mali.

Humanitarian overview

Findings from the Early Warning System evaluation of February 2012 and April 2012 indicate that drought-affected individuals total 2.97 million (1.84 million severely food insecure people and 1.13 moderately food insecure) in the southern regions. New national assessments shows that in addition to this, 1.63 million people

in the three northern, conflict-affected regions of Gao, Kidal and Timbuktu, as well as in parts of Mopti, are deemed to be in a situation of severe, close to extreme, food insecurity. This brings the total number of food-insecure people in Mali up to a total of 4.6 million.

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has validated the outline of the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) for Mali 2012, including strategic objectives and key indicators of vulnerability such as the number of



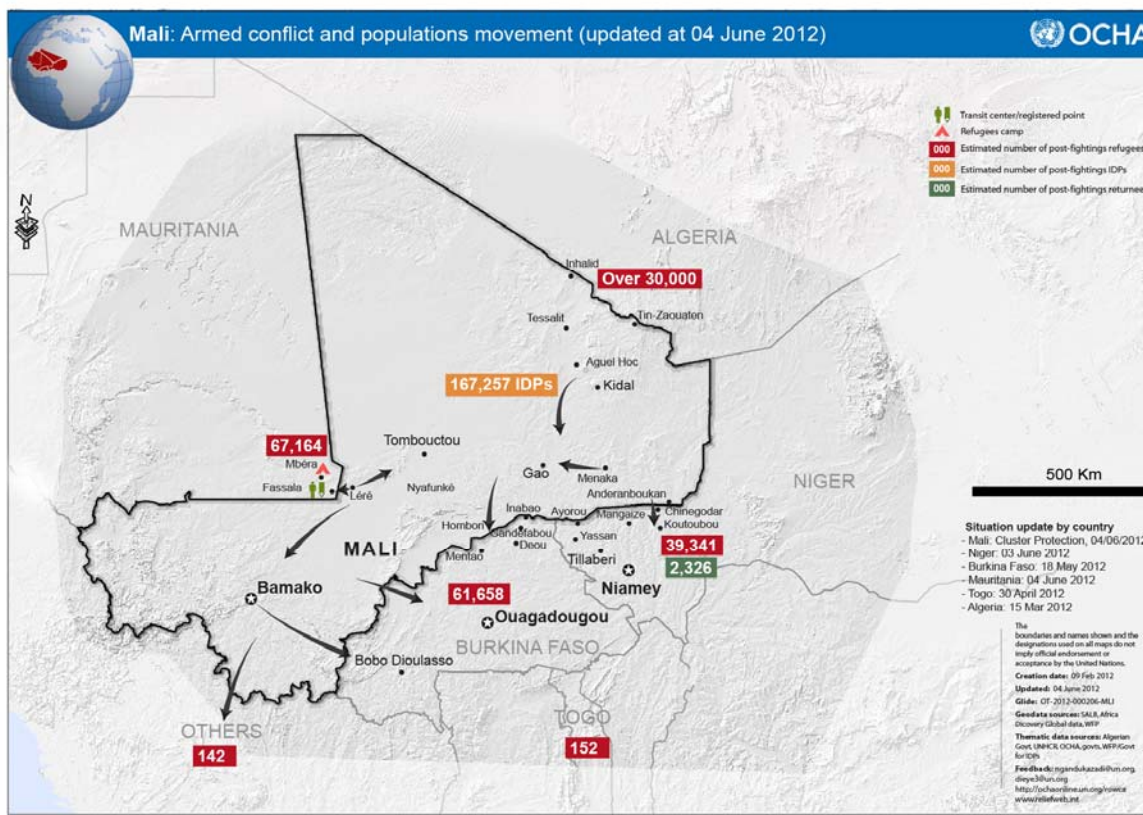
IDPs (145,000), the populations affected by food insecurity (4.6 million), malnutrition (560,000 children under 59 months) and more than 1.6 million people at risk of cholera.

Internal displacement

IDP figures have been updated after an ICRC assessment in Mopti. Previously estimated at 11,500, the number of IDPs in Mopti has increased to 32,000 bringing the total number of estimated IDPs to 167,257.

Refugees

As of 4 June, UNHCR estimates that 170,489 Malian refugees are living in neighbouring countries, in addition to some 30,000 refugees in Algeria according to the Algerian Government.¹ Unregistered Malians are living in Nouakchott, Mauritania, and Niamey, Niger, and probably in other locations. Data on refugees remain incomplete, particularly for those arriving with livestock or who are transferred to refugee camps.



III. Humanitarian Needs and Response in Mali



FOOD SECURITY

Needs: Immediate food assistance for severely food insecure people is needed in the most affected regions (Kayes, Mopti, Timbuktu, Gao, Kidal and Koulikoro). Emergency response also need to be conducted in Koulikoro, Kayes, Sikasso, Mopti and Segou where a total of 1.13 million people are estimated to be moderately food insecure, to prevent that these people become severely food insecure.

Response:

- In the regions of Mopti, Koulikoro and Kayes, WFP and its partners, have covered a total of 117.800 out of 233.400 targeted beneficiaries during the first phase of general food distribution.
- The first WFP food-for-asset activities started on 31 May in Kayes cercle of Kayes region. Participants are currently undertaking community water drainage works. In exchange for the work, participants will receive monthly rations of food for themselves and their family (average household size of five persons).

¹ UNHCR has developed a specific web portal on the Mali crisis that gives overall as well as by country figures and information on refugees, needs and response. <http://data.unhcr.org/MaliSituation/regional.php>

Activities will vary from one village to another as defined by the community priorities and WFP selection criteria. In May/June, WFP plans to assist 134,270 beneficiaries through this activity in all regions.

- To date Catholic Relief Services (CRS) has provided food assistance to 6,590 persons in 748 households, including 1,123 children under five years old.
- The first round of CRS food voucher fairs for food insecure populations in Mopti region has been completed, reaching 7,469 households at 6 fairs in Djénné and Mopti cercles (originally-targeted cercles of Tenenkou and Youwarou remain inaccessible due to rebel incursion).



AGRICULTURE

With the arrival of the first rains in mid-May, the 2012-2013 agricultural season has started. However, some areas remain inaccessible to both humanitarian action and to technical support, including the regions of Gao and Timbuktu, which according to the National Directorate of Agriculture (DNA) would provide 35.5 per cent of rice production of the entire country. The degradation of livestock remains of great concern as 99 per cent of the populations in the rebel-held areas mainly live from farming. According to the Early Warning System, the rate of agricultural activity in the Kayes and Mopti regions varies between 70 and 75 per cent. Hence there is an urgent need for substantial assistance such as cattle feeding and market gardening activities.

Response:

- FAO emergency activities continue in Kayes and Koulikoro regions assisting 5,300 households in Kayes and 1,090 households in Koulikoro through support to market gardening and livestock activities.
- The Malian Red Cross in partnership with the Spanish Red Cross has identified 5,150 households in two municipalities in the region of Kayes, for distributions of food for cattle.
- FAO and Malian Red Cross are envisaging to support farmers in the regions of Gao and Timbuktu



NUTRITION

Needs:

The following preliminary data has been provided by cluster partners for the first three weeks of May:

- Organisation Malienne d'Aide des Enfants du Sahel (OMAES) tracked at community level a total of 640 children under 5, of whom 298 were identified as severely acute malnourished, while CRS has tracked at community level 1 306 children in total, on which 100 had severe acute malnutrition (SAM)..
- The Belgian Red Cross has registered 211 admissions of children under five years with severe acute malnutrition, including 17 with complications and SAM.
- Since January, MDM Belgium tracked and supported 139 children under five years old with severe acute malnutrition, and 259 others with moderate acute malnutrition.

Response:

- This week UNICEF delivered 2292 cartons of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF).
- As of June 1st, UNICEF has reached nearly 70,000 beneficiaries with the supplies of Inter-Agency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK), NFI kits and Recreation Kits in response to the emergency. In addition UNICEF has delivered 11,401 cartons of RUTF.
- On 1 June, Blanket Feeding activities were launched in Gourmera commune, Kayes *cercle* of Kayes region, with cooperating partner Welthungerhilfe. A total of 80 pregnant and lactating women and 102 children under two years received their first monthly ration of Plumpy'sup (a highly nutritious ready-to-use-supplementary-food). Kayes is one of the regions most affected by acute malnutrition. WFP plans to assist 229,250 children under two years, as well as pregnant and lactating women until September in zones considered vulnerable by the Early Warning System, and where there Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates are above emergency level.
- For more information on the nutrition cluster visit <http://sites.google.com/site/maliclusternutrition2012/>



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

The WASH cluster, with UNICEF as cluster-lead, gathered information through a rapid assessment team about urban water networks in Timbuktu, Gao and Kidal, which evaluated the risk of failure and mitigation measures, in coordination with implementing partners. The findings indicate that water networks are still functional, albeit some at a lower production rate. The risk for energy failure in Timbuktu is high and very high in Kidal and Gao. The selection of WASH projects for the CAP was completed with 17 projects selected amounting to \$23.5million.

Needs: 107 000 IDPs in the north left their dwellings to gather close to existing water points (ponds, river, traditional wells), drinking untreated water. Medical NGOs observe a significant increase in water borne

diseases. For instance, in Dire Cercle, the diarrhoeal disease rate has doubled. In Timbuktu, malaria have the second highest morbidity rate. According to the Mali National Plan for cholera prevention and response, close to 1.6 million people are at risk of cholera.

Response:

- Since the beginning of the crisis, UNICEF has provided 1,550 WASH/Non Food Item (NFI) kits including water treatment tablets, soap, jerry cans as well as tarpaulins (for temporary shelters), blankets and cooking pots. In total, 9,300 IDPs in Timbuktu, Kidal, Gao, Mopti and Ségou benefitted from hygiene kits and received information on hygiene measures and the impact of hygiene on public health.
- Since 1 January, 66,345 children have been benefiting from improved access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in their schools provided by UNICEF, CARE, Save the Children, Oxfam and Wateraid as part of the Dubai Cares initiative.
- The Wash cluster agreed on creating a cholera taskforce comprised of WASH and Health cluster partners. From the WASH sector the National division for Health, Civil Protection, Solidarités International, and ICRC are members of this taskforce.
- For more information on the WASH cluster visit <https://sites.google.com/site/clusterwashmali/home>



HEALTH

Needs: Major health needs remain unchanged. According to the health cluster, 1.3 million people in the three regions of Timbuktu, Kidal and Gao and the three districts of Mopti do not have access to health care as 94 per cent of health facilities remain dysfunctional. In addition, the provision of health commodities and medical supplies to health facilities is no longer feasible due to security constraints, resulting in major shortages in essential medication and treatment of patients.

Response:

- WHO continues to provide supplies and medical equipment to health facilities in the north. Basic medical kits have been sent to Gao. Medical kits were also provided directly to the region of Mopti to support health services
- As a preventive measure, the health cluster has decided to pre-position two cholera kits in the regions of Timbuktu and Gao. WHO provided the kit for Gao in partnership with MDM (Belgium) and MSF will provide the kit for Timbuktu.
- MDM Belgium continues its efforts for the reopening of community health centers in the regions of Gao and Kidal and the ICRC continues to strengthen the functioning of the hospital in Gao.
- MSF continues its interventions in the hospital in Timbuktu and the periphery.



LOGISTICS / UNHAS

- The Logistics cluster continues to collect information on partners' storage capacity, fuel needs, and tariffs to transporters to ensure harmonization and maximization of resources. A new Logistics cluster coordinator will arrive in Mali on 8 June from the WFP Rome Global Support Cell.
- On 28 May, UNHAS announced that it would continue to operate flights free of charge until 31 July 2012. UNHAS flies weekly to two destinations in-country, Kayes and Mopti, and one international destination, Niamey in neighboring Niger, with departure from Bamako. It also operates some special flights according to demand.
- Bamako Senou International airport will be closed from 5 June (06:00) to 7 June (24:00) due to construction work on the landing strip according to airport authorities (ASECNA). UNHAS flights and commercial flights will be cancelled during this period. This work is supposed to take place through the entire month of June which will have an impact on international travels.



EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

- A WFP Radio Trainer started training for UN radio operators today, 29 May. The next step will be UN drivers, all of the UN personnel, the Security Management Team, and NGOs.
- The Radio Room is to be upgraded at UNDSS in Bamako with increased radio coverage. UN VHF/HF network upgrade preparations are ongoing with extension of telecoms tower.



EDUCATION

Needs:

- As of the 30 May, there are 1,563 displaced school children (811 boys and 752 girls) registered in the schools (1st and 2nd cycle) of the regions of Bamako, Sikasso, Segou, Mopti, Koiikoro and Kayes.

- School children in the northern part of the country are requesting support to sit for the final exams in a secure and safe environment. Advocacy towards the Ministry of Education is required.
- School children identified and enrolled in schools in southern Mali are in need of school supplies, psychosocial support and official documents.
- 500,000 children at risk of abandoning school due to the food and nutrition crisis and 100,000 children affected by conflict are at risk of losing the academic year 2011-2012.

Response:

- The Education in Emergencies Working Group (EiEWG) is continuing the planning process of the needs assessments of out-of-school displaced children and host schools in the southern regions. The report is due by the end of June.
- According to the education cluster led by UNICEF, some 2,585 ninth grade students in the northern regions have resumed school and are preparing for their final exams. A total of 5,769 school children have enrolled in host schools in the southern regions. Priority schools have been identified to receive school supplies on the basis of high concentration of displaced school children.
- The Ministry of Education (MoE) has established a flexible timetable for official examinations and plans to organize extra classes to reduce the risk of displaced students losing out on the school year. According to the Displaced Children Surveillance System of the EiEWG, 5769 students are currently back to school free of charge.
- As part of the Consolidated Appeal Process, the education sector's response plan has been finalized and working group members have submitted 9 projects which have been prioritized and approved.

Gaps and constraints: The displacement of children in dispersed locations makes provision of support very challenging and delays emergency interventions (including school materials distribution, psychosocial support activities, and advocacy).



PROTECTION

Response:

- UNICEF has sent a child protection specialist to Mopti to initiate a regional Child Protection sub-cluster and to assess Child protection issues. UNICEF also sent an additional child protection specialist to Sikasso to carry out assessments. An action plan for each region is being developed. Findings of the assessment will be shared upon completion of data collection.
- Mine Risk Education (MRE) materials have been finalized and an agreement with authorities in Kidal has been finalized for the launch of the MRE program.
- The child protection sub-cluster (led by UNICEF) held a one-day training on “inclusion of vulnerable groups in humanitarian interventions”. The session was facilitated by Handicap International. 15 sub-cluster members participated. The CAP process has been finalized with the submission of 5 child protection specific projects for an amount of approximately US\$ 10 Million.
- Development of a data collection tool on the identification of separated children and unaccompanied children is ongoing.

IV. Response to refugee needs in neighbouring countries

Overview

Refugees' main humanitarian needs are the lack of food, potable water and shelter, as well as the prevention of epidemic diseases and the creation of a protective environment for vulnerable children and women. The majority of host communities are also among the most affected by the Sahel food security and nutrition crisis.

Burkina Faso

As of 4 June, the number of Malian refugees registered in Burkina Faso stood at 61,658. Following the clashes last week between Fulani herders and Dogon farmers, the National Refugee Commission (CONAREF) undertook an assessment mission from 28-30 May. According to the mission report, 1,108 Fulani individuals from the town of Sari (Mali) sought refuge in the town of Bahn (Burkina Faso). These individuals are Malian and not Burkinabe as previously reported. According to the refugees, approximately 100 Fulani herders were killed in Sari. This new influx of Malian refugees into Burkina Faso increases the refugee sites across the country to about ten. A joint UNHCR/WFP mission is expected to take place shortly.

Food: As of 4 June, WFP and its operational partner Red Cross Burkina Faso have distributed a full food basket (cereals, pulses, oil, salt and super cereal) to a total of 67,882 people (16 776 individuals from host communities and 51,106 Malian refugees).

Agriculture: FAO continues to provide food and veterinary treatment for refugees' and host communities' livestock. In addition to 1,237 refugee households, FAO also provides animal feed to 363 vulnerable local pastoralists.

Mauritania

As of 4 June 2012 a total of 67,164 Malian refugees are sheltered in the Mbera refugee camp. According to UNHCR, during the week in review, the daily rate of refugee arrival is 249 people. The "Association des réfugiés et victimes de la repression de l'Azawad" (ARVRA), representing Malian refugees in Nouakchott, reported that since the beginning of conflict in Mali, by late January, a total of 3,169 refugees have arrived in the capital of Mauritania. ARVRA is also planning to register refugees who arrived in Kiffa and Aioune. Due to continuous movement to and from the camp (an important number of the refugees are nomadic); UNHCR and Mauritanian authorities are planning to conduct registration levels 2 and 3.

Food assistance: WFP has pre-positioned one month of food stock and cereal and oil reserves are being transported to Bassikounou. 135 metric tons of dates have been donated by Saudi Arabia to complement refugees' food ration.

Nutrition: Four nutritional feeding centres for children with moderate malnutrition (CRENAM), providing assistance to moderate malnutrition cases, will be operational in the coming days after agreement made by UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF and CSA. If required, two more CRENAM could be set-up. According to UNICEF, during the national deworming campaign that took place from 24 to 27 May, 1,256 children aged 6 to 11 months have received vitamin A with Albendazole. Furthermore, 11,346 children aged 12 to 59 months had vitamin A and Albendazole. 209 children affected by severe acute malnutrition have been assisted in the Centre for Outpatient Nutritional Rehabilitation for Severe Malnutrition (CRENAS). MSF-B reported that after agreement with local partners it was decided to restart nutritional screening in Mbera refugee camp.

Health: WHO informed that the Ministry of Health will assume vaccination coverage of Malian refugees in Nouakchott. MSF-B reported that during the week in review it was registered an increase of medical consultation (from 800 on the previous week to 1,200). This increase is probably related to sensitization activities that are being conducted in Mbera camp. Vaccination against measles is ensured by MSF-B to refugees arriving in Fassala.

WASH: Construction of latrines by Solidarités International, Oxfam and UNICEF is on-going. More than 400 latrines are currently available in Mbera camp. Hygiene promotion activities are being conducted in schools, water distribution points and at household level (Solidarités International). A family level assessment will be conducted in the camp to monitor water provision and to re-assess real water and sanitation needs. Seven garbage pits are available in the camp. MSF-B set-up a distribution point in Fassala, benefitting both refugees and host communities. UNICEF and partners distributed 5,000 hygiene Kits to women, including pregnant and lactating women.

Education: 3,392 children are enrolled in school and 2,742 in primary school activities (4 schools, 8 classrooms, 37 French teachers and 10 Arabic teachers). Four additional schools are under construction. Malian school manuals are being copied and will be distributed in the coming days.

Protection: According to UNICEF 241 separated children (132 girls and 109 boys) have been identified. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) is providing legal assistance and legal advice to victims of civil and political violations. OHCHR is also supporting conflict management committees to prevent conflicts between refugees and local population and law enforcement officers to ensure compliance with refugees' civil and political rights.

Niger

As of 4 June, 41,667 refugees have been registered in Niger. Relocation of about 11,562 Malian refugees to the newly established camp in Tabarebarey, Ayorou area started on 29 May with a first convoy of 14 trucks carrying 500 refugees. Most of these refugees came over from Tamazaka and Labbezanga in Mali as early as January, and were living on five spontaneous sites in Gaouel, Tinfagat, Tidirigalene, Mbeidou and Ntadabdab. Convoys are organized daily while UNHCR and IOM continue to work on agreement to be moved. UNHCR in Niger has revised its planning figures for 2012 upwards to 60,000 refugees and is seeking additional funding as part of their Mali Situation Revised Appeal. UNHCR is already assisting around 40,000 refugees in Niger, which was the initial planning figure for 2012.

Food: WFP will supply rice to accommodate refugees in Mangaize and Abala after they voiced concern about being given maize grains, which is not part of their diet. On 31 May, CADEV (Caritas) distributed 124t of foods to 1,000 families. Each family received 100kg of millet, 20kg of beans and 4l of cooking oil. From 20 to 28 May, the Red Cross distributed 178t of food to 9967 refugees in Tilla.

WASH: Water continues to be trucked to refugees in Ayorou, Abala, and Tillia. Repair work has been carried out on one broken borehole in Mangaize. Fifteen toilets are functional in the new Tabarebarey while MSF-Switzerland is assembling additional showers and toilets on site.

Health: MSF-France is now handling all health activities in Abala while MSF-Switzerland concentrates on Ayorou and Ouallam departments. Polio vaccination, coupled with Vitamin A distribution ended last week in Tillia. Around 6,000 children were immunized in Tahoua and Tillabery regions. Another vaccination campaigns are planned next week for Bani-Bangou and Mangaizé. WHO has donated three basic medical kits to be used by AKARASS in the Tilia areas. A dozen suspected cases of cholera are being treated by MSF-Switzerland in the Ayorou area.

V. Coordination

Mali: The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has activated the inter-cluster coordination mechanism in Mali. On 1 June, OCHA, UN agencies and the International Forum of NGOs in Mali (FONGIM) organised an information-sharing workshop with a team from the Ministry of Social Development, Solidarity and the Elderly on humanitarian principles, International Humanitarian Law and humanitarian coordination mechanisms.

Burkina Faso: Weekly coordination meetings take place in Ouagadougou, as well as weekly coordination meetings with partners in Dori.

Mauritania: Weekly coordination meetings led by UNHCR and the Ministry of Interior take place in Nouakchott.

VI. Funding

According to Financial Tracking Service, the current funding requirements for the food security and nutrition crisis in Mali amount to nearly \$119 million. As of 4 June, humanitarian partners have received around \$52.9 million, or 44 per cent. The CAP for Mali is currently being finalized and will be available shortly. As of 4 June, the CAP for Burkina Faso is 25 per cent funded while the Mauritania Appeal is only funded at 4 per cent. The refugee component of the Niger Appeal is funded at 18 per cent.

119 million requested (US\$)	44 % funded
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On 31 May, UNHCR launched a revised emergency appeal to cover the needs generated by the refugee crisis. The requirements have increased from \$35.6 million to \$153.7 million. As of 4 June, UNHCR has received \$21 million of the total requirements.

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